

AMENDMENT

U.S. Appln. No. 09/670,568

CL
and the ras gene together into cells resulted in transformation of embryonal cells. Later studies, however, revealed that the initially cloned p53 gene was a mutant type and that the wild type rather suppressed the transforming activity of the mutant type. By now, deletions or anomalies in the p53 gene have been detected in many human cancers and a gamate mutation of the p53 gene was also discovered in Li Fraumeni syndrome which is known to be a hereditary disease with a high risk for malignant conversion. Because of these and other findings, the p53 gene has by now been considered to be an important suppressor oncogene (Baker, S. J., et al., Science, 244, 217-221 (1989); Nigro, J. M., Nature, 342, 705-708 (1989)). ---.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel Claims 5 and 8.

Please amend Claims 6-7 as follows:

D6
Claim 6. (Twice Amended) An isolated DNA molecule comprising 10 to 35 nucleotides which hybridizes under stringent conditions with a DNA molecule comprising nucleotides 145-1488 of SEQ ID NO:2.

Claim 7. (Twice Amended) An isolated DNA molecule comprising 10 to 35 nucleotides which hybridizes under stringent conditions with a DNA molecule comprising nucleotides 1-2186 of SEQ ID NO:2.

REMARKS

Support for the amendments to Claims 6 and 7 can be found, *inter alia*, on page 33 to page 34, the last paragraph on page 35 to page 36, at page 104, page 106, page 111, and page 122 of the